

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐ no ☒

Property Name: The Chapel of Christ the King Inventory Number: BA-3272
Address: 1930 Brookdale Road Historic district: ☐ yes ☒ no
City: Woodlawn Zip Code: 21244 County: Baltimore County
USGS Quadrangle(s): Baltimore West
Property Owner: The Episcopal Church of Christ the King Tax Account ID Number: 0122250162
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 242 Tax Map Number: 94
Project: Red Line Project Agency: Maryland Transit Administration
Agency Prepared By: RK&K, LLP
Preparer's Name: Christeen Taniguchi Date Prepared: 5/9/2012

Documentation is presented in: Enoch Pratt Library--Maryland Room, The Episcopal Diocese of Maryland--Archives, ProQuest Historical Newspapers Database

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ☐ Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: _____

Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Listed: ☐ yes ☐ no

Site visit by MHT Staff ☐ yes ☒ no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Architectural Description

The Chapel of Christ the King, today known as The Episcopal Church of Christ the King, is located at 1930 Brookdale Road in Woodlawn, Baltimore County. The property is located between Brookdale Road to the east, Security Boulevard to the north, Greengate Road to the west, and the Chadwick Manor housing development to the south. Three buildings occupy the nearly six acre site: (1) church and parish house (built in 1963) with addition (Reed Hall [the new parish hall], and kitchen and office built in 1984), (2) rectory (built in 1967), and (3) storage shed (built in circa 1967).

The church and parish hall (with additions) is an austere building largely devoid of architectural ornament; however, it is painted bright blue. It is located at the center of the south end of the property. Oriented on a north-south axis, the irregular plan building includes a tall one-story, rectangular plan church at the east end. A one-story link connects the south end of the church's west elevation to the one-story, L-shaped parish house (with parish hall and classrooms) located to the west. The link contains a vestibule, and also contains a short open walkway. The one-story kitchen and office section of the addition is attached to the parish house's north elevation; in turn, the two-story Reed Hall attached to the north of the kitchen and office section. Except for

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MHT Comments:

Jim Sullivan
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Elaine
Reviewer, National Register Program

6/19/12

Date

6/19/12

Date

Reed Hall, the building faces onto a central courtyard. The building has no primary façade.

The wood-framed church has a brick foundation and is clad with painted blue vertical redwood slats. The rest of the building has the same construction and exterior cladding. The steeply pitched gable roof of the church's A-frame construction has wide overhanging eaves. The roof has plywood sheathing clad with asphalt shingles. The north elevation gable end's projecting center portion has a large cross flanked by tall and narrow windows with fixed sashes. The east elevation consists of five regularly spaced steel beam buttresses, each mounted on a concrete base. The sides of the beams are clad with narrow wood slats. This elevation has four single windows that appear to have vinyl double-hung sash units. The center of the south elevation has a tall and narrow section of fixed single-sash windows extending from the gable pitch to the ground. The west elevation faces onto the courtyard and has four regularly spaced buttresses identical to those on the east elevation. A single door entrance appears to be located near the north end of this elevation, as well as three single windows identical to those at the east elevation. The church interior reflects the open A-frame construction.

The parish house and link likely rest on a concrete slab on grade and have flat roofs clad with built-up material. The north elevation faces onto the courtyard and consists of a single door entrance into the vestibule. The east elevation also faces onto the courtyard and consists of a sliding glass door; this elevation also appears to have two windows. The south elevation of the parish house has an entrance with a single door with two lights and two vinyl double-hung sash windows. The west elevation has a wide overhanging eave. This elevation has no doors, and four vinyl double-hung sash windows.

The addition, including Reed Hall, has a concrete foundation. The kitchen and office section has a flat roof and Reed Hall is sheltered by a shed roof. The east and south elevations of the kitchen and office section face onto the courtyard; a single door entrance is located at the south elevation and there appears to be a window at the east elevation. Just to the north of the courtyard, the addition's east elevation has one picture window in a recessed area near Reed Hall. The letters "Christ the King Church" with a cross are mounted on the hall's east elevation. The north elevation window and door openings are located in recessed openings at the east and west ends of the elevation; sliding glass doors with wood railings are at the first floor and vinyl sash windows at the second floor. The middle portion of the elevation has no openings. The west elevation of the kitchen and office section has one sliding vinyl sash window. Reed Hall has no openings at this elevation.

The two-story Colonial Revival-style rectory is located to the southwest of the church in a wooded area of the property. This four bedroom house with full basement has a near rectangular plan. A wing is attached to the east elevation of the main house. The north facing façade has a second-story overhang. The house is of wood-framed construction clad primarily with asbestos shingle cladding, and brick applied to the first floor façade. Most of the windows appear to be wood double-hung sash, with those at the façade flanked by faux wood shutters. The building is sheltered by a moderately pitched side-gabled roof with gable end return. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles. A gable wall exterior brick chimney is located at the west elevation. The house and associated yard is surrounded by a wood fence. A small wood storage shed is located just east of the rectory, outside of the fenced area.

Much of the property consists of a vast lawn, as well as a wooded area to the northwest, west, and south of the church buildings. Various trees and bushes are planted throughout the property, particularly closer to the buildings. Asphalt-paved parking areas are located to the south and east of the buildings; asphalt-paved driveways connect to Brookdale Road via concrete aprons. Two tall security light poles are located east of the church near the parking lot. The courtyard consists of a lawn, a tree, bushes, and a concrete pedestrian pathway that leads to the parking lot. A 1980s memorial scattering garden is located near the wooded area at the south end of the property, with wood picnic benches within the wooded area at the north end. A directional sign is mounted on wood posts located at the west end of the parking lot. Another smaller but similar directional sign and a tall metal cross are located at the east end of the courtyard. Several street signs advertise the church, including an original small metal sign, mounted

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on a metal post with simple scroll details, located at the east end of the property. Another original sign is near the northeast end of the property, consisting of a metal framed plastic panel with the words "Christ the King Episcopal" and the image of a cross; the sign is held up by metal posts embedded into a large bush. A vinyl-framed, double-sided plastic sign, with a reader board below, is located further to the northeast and closer to the intersection. The sign is mounted on a vinyl base. A hand-painted, wooden sign is installed at the northwest corner of the property.

Historic Context

The Episcopal Church of Christ the King was established at its current Woodlawn location in 1963; however, planning for the church began in the 1950s when the Episcopal Church recognized potential ecclesiastical needs in this burgeoning part of Baltimore County located about two miles to the west of Baltimore City. St. Bartholomew's Church in Baltimore City's Ten Hills neighborhood became responsible for creating this new parish. St. Bartholomew's originally purchased a different parcel of land (just north of Johnnycake Road, on the west side of N. Rolling Road) in 1954, which was ultimately abandoned for this project. A new parochial mission called "Rolling Road Mission" was established in 1958 under the guidance of Reverend Jack Malpas of St. Bartholomew's Church. As a parochial mission, the new parish could rely on the support of the established mother church.

In 1960, Father Charles L. Longest was selected to be the first vicar for the Mission, serving for the next ten years. Services started in the homes of parish members beginning on March 25, 1961. Meanwhile, St. Bartholomew's Church established a building fund to construct a permanent home for the mission, renamed The Chapel of Christ the King. Services continued at a bar and restaurant called Rolling Inn on Baltimore National Pike from February 1962 until April 7 of the following year.

Baltimore-based architect (George) Van Fossen Schwab was commissioned to design the new chapel. Schwab obtained his architectural degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He began his career at the firm of Baltimore-based architect James R. Edmunds, Jr. in 1948 and worked there until 1955. At the time he designed The Chapel of Christ the King, Schwab was likely a partner with Schwab, Jewell & Wolf. By the time the building was constructed in 1963, he had his own architectural firm. Schwab was a member of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) since 1950, and was made a Fellow in 1969. He was also President of the Baltimore Chapter of the AIA in 1960, and chaired numerous chapter committees. Schwab, a member of the Architectural Review Board of Maryland, was an active lecturer on architecture; he wrote numerous articles and received several awards for his designs. Some noted examples of his work include the Kuwait Embassy (built in 1965) in Washington, D.C., Bryant Woods Neighborhood Center (built in 1966) in Columbia, Maryland, and the Friends School Science Building (built in 1967).

The chapel was ready for service on April 14, 1963, when a Eucharist was held in the parish house; the floor had not yet been laid in the chapel. Service was first held in the chapel on May 26 of the same year, with a dedication service conducted by Bishop Noble C. Powell. The new chapel's original congregation was all white, mostly middle-class suburbanites. The chapel could hold about 200 people. It's a-frame construction was popular in the late 1950s and 1960s, not only for churches, but for residences, particularly vacation homes, and commercial buildings such as restaurants. The parish house included the vicar's office, sacristy (used to house vestments and communion vessels), parish hall, and classrooms. The connecting link between the chapel and parish house housed the vestibule.

The parish grew from 41 families and 73 communicants (a baptized person who has received Communion) in 1963 to 83 families and 181 communicants ten years later. Worshipers not only came from nearby neighborhoods, but easy access to the interstate also meant members from such areas as Timonium, Ellicott City, Columbia, and Linthicum attended the church. Father Charles and his family originally lived off-grounds, but moved into a newly built Colonial Revival-style rectory in 1967.

The chapel became a separate congregation in 1977, ending its status as a parochial mission of St. Bartholomew's Church. The

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chapel was under the leadership of Rev. William P. Reed by that time. The parish was renamed The Episcopal Church of Christ the King. The Church's parking lot was paved and expanded during the 1970s.

The construction of the original church and parish house was seen as just the beginning of the religious campus, with a larger church to be built in the future and the chapel to be used for a youth center. In addition, two wings were anticipated for the church school. While the larger church has not come to fruition, plans for a new and larger parish hall began in 1980 with a building fund. Together with a kitchen, office, storage, and bathrooms, the new parish hall was built in 1986 when the church was under the direction of Reverend Noreen Suriner Craley. The addition was designed by the architectural firm Rubeling & Riggs. The new hall was named Reed Hall after Rev. Reed who had died. Installation of a pipe organ and creation of a memorial scattering garden were also completed in the 1980s.

When the Chapel of Christ the King was constructed in 1963, its surroundings were still relatively rural with wooded areas and open spaces, although the Chadwick Manor District (BA-3271), located to the south and with homes built from 1961 to 1965, was already under construction. Today there are shopping centers, industrial parks, Federal government buildings, and churches. Located directly to the east is the Chadwick Shopping Center (built in 1969 and today called Boulevard Place). Automobile access to this area was made possible by the abundance of nearby thoroughfares, namely Interstate 695 (this segment completed in 1962) and Interstate 70 (this segment completed in 1968).

The property continues to be an Episcopal church and is part of The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Maryland, which covers the western and central parts of the state. The Diocese is divided into twelve regions, with The Episcopal Church of Christ the King located within the Patapsco Valley Region. The 1963 church and parish hall still retains much of its original materials and design. The 1986 addition, however, obscures the original plan and form of the building. In recent years, the exterior has been painted blue, and no longer blends in with its natural surroundings as it did when the original redwood color was exposed. The property retains its original acreage, consisting of mostly vast lawn and wooded areas.

Significance Evaluation

The Chapel of Christ the King was evaluated for significance under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria A, B, and C, using the guidelines set forth in the National Register Bulletin "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation." The property was not evaluated for eligibility under Criterion D as part of this assessment.

The property's potential significance under Criterion A cannot be established on the merits of a religious doctrine, but rather for important historic or cultural forces the property represents. The Chapel of Christ the King was part of the population movement from the urban areas like Baltimore City to suburban communities like Woodlawn. Woodlawn's former dairy farms were replaced by new tract housing and associated development. This church and its surrounding community are reflective of the tremendous suburban growth that occurred in Baltimore County and throughout the United States. The Chapel of Christ the King helped serve the spiritual needs of this growing population. However, research does not support the argument that the evaluated property had a specific significant secular influence or association to this historic trend; nationwide, numerous churches, along with many other social institutions and services, were established in the suburbs in the 1960s, following population shifts. Therefore, the Chapel of Christ the King is not eligible under Criterion A.

Research has not shown that the property is associated with the lives of individuals significant in the past. Therefore, the property is not eligible under Criterion B.

The original Chapel of Christ the King building was constructed in 1963. This building has no architectural style. The church's

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modest design and use of simple materials, such as the vertical slats exterior cladding and the steel beams buttresses, reflect its humble origins as a parochial mission. Its most distinctive feature is the A-frame chapel construction and buttresses. In addition to not being distinctive enough to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction, the building has been altered. The most significant change is the substantial addition from 1986 which altered the original form and layout of a U-shaped building surrounding a courtyard. Another noteworthy change is the blue painted exterior walls. Even as recently as the 1990s, the exterior walls were unpainted redwood which had complemented the natural surroundings on this property and were more indicative of contemporary 1960s architecture. In addition, the windows appear to have been replaced. The 1963 building was designed by Van Fossen Schwab, who appears to have been a master. This building, however, cannot be considered one of his distinctive works; other extant works demonstrate his design aesthetic and architectural prowess. It also does not possess high artistic value. Therefore, the Chapel of Christ the King is not eligible under Criterion C.

Based on the evaluated criteria, the Chapel of Christ the King is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Works Consulted

"Articles of Incorporation of The Episcopal Church of Christ the King," State of Maryland State Department of Assessments and Taxation, No. 21953A, June 1977.

The Baltimore Sun, 17 January 1960-18 May 1969 (Van Fossen Schwab).

"The Chapel of Christ the King," handbook, [1973].

"The Chapel of Christ the King: Mission of St. Bartholomew's Church," vol. I, no. 1, 28 January 1962.

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"Introducing..... The Episcopal Church of Christ the King," handbook, [early 1980s].

Journal of the One Hundred Eightieth Annual Convention of the Diocese of Maryland Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, May 19, 20, 1964 in St. Paul's Church, Baltimore. Baltimore, Maryland: Convention of the Diocese of Maryland Protestant Episcopal Church, 1964.

Koyl, George S., ed. American Architects Directory, First Edition. New York: R. R. Bowker LLC, 1956.

----- American Architects Directory, Third Edition. New York: R. R. Bowker LLC, 1970.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1993.

"Now ---- Turn the page and see the Chapel of Christ the King----," brochure, [ca. 1962].

"Our Goal: Chapel of Christ the King and a Home for the Vicar and Elimination of Mortgage on St. Bartholomew's Property," brochure, [ca. 1962].

Real Property Data Search, Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation (1930 Brookdale Road).

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Schwab to Leighton. Letter, 2 March 1964, Diocese of Maryland Archives.

"Woodlawn and Annapolis Missions Ask to Become Separate Congregations," Maryland Church News (May 1977).

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The Chapel of Christ the King/The Episcopal Church of Christ the King (BA-3272)
1930 Brookdale Road
Woodlawn, Maryland



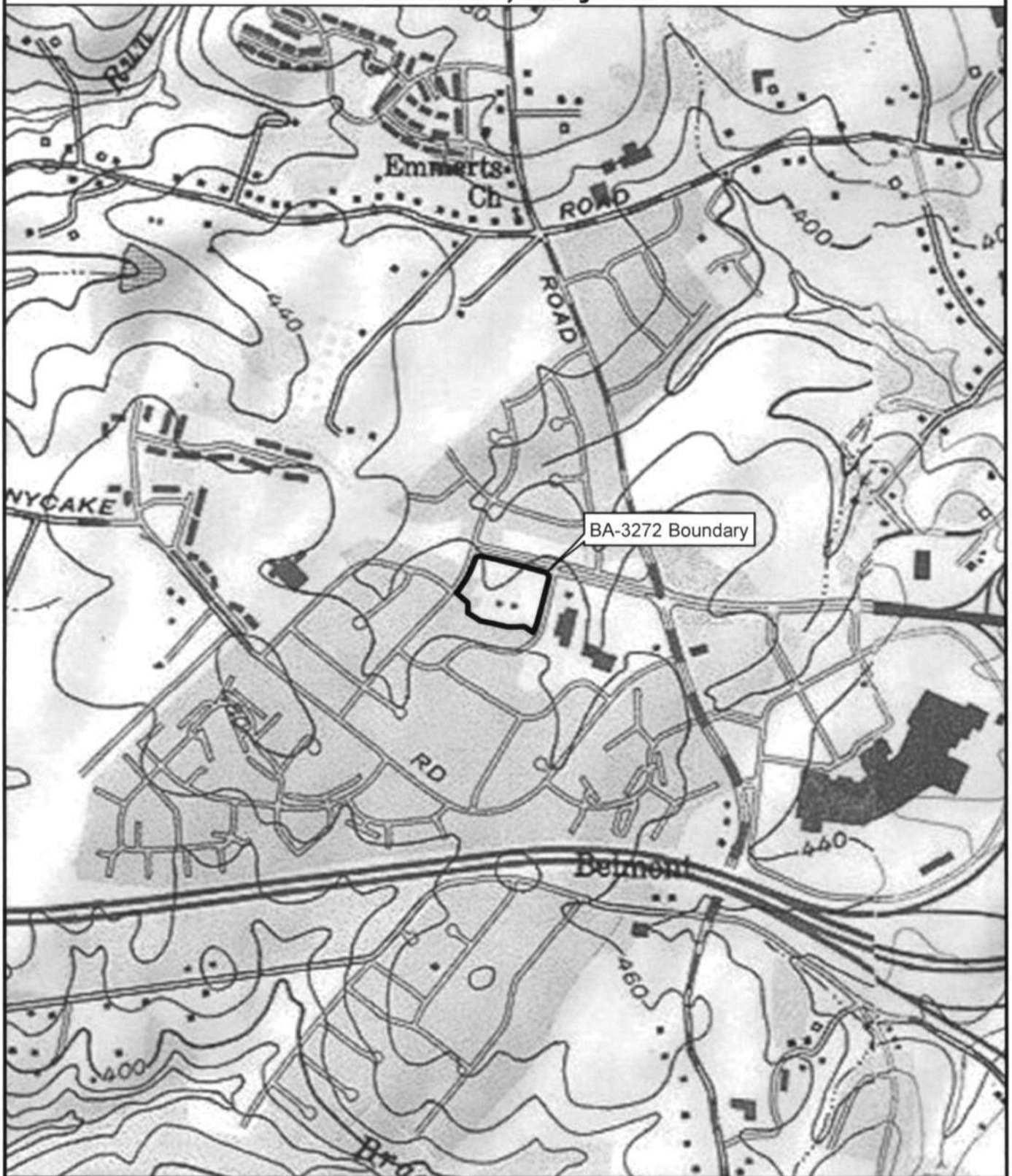
Site Plan

0 100 200 400
Feet

May 2012

See "Architectural Description" section in the DOE Form for key to numbers.

The Chapel of Christ the King/The Episcopal Church of Christ the King (BA-3272)
1930 Brookdale Road
Woodlawn, Maryland



Location Map

0 500 1,000 2,000
Feet

May 2012

PHOTO LOG

BA-3272, The Chapel of Christ the King/The Episcopal Church of Christ the King

BA-3272_2012-04-14_01

-Church campus, looking southwest

BA-3272_2012-04-14_02

-Church building, south and east elevations, looking northwest

BA-3272_2012-04-14_03

-West elevation, looking east

BA-3272_2012-04-14_04

-West portion of parcel, looking south toward church rectory

BA-3272_2012-04-14_05

-Signage on northeast of parcel, looking southwest

HP 100 Gray Photo ink on HP glossy premium plus photo paper. CD-R Gold.



BA-3272
The Chapel of Christ the King/
The Episcopal Church of Christ the King

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

B. Roberts

4/13/12

Church campus, looking Southwest

1/5



CHRIST THE KING
CHURCH

CHRIST THE KING
CHURCH
1000 S. 10th St.
Minneapolis, MN 55404
(612) 338-1234

BA-3272
The Chapel of Christ the King/
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Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

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Church building, south and east elevations,
looking northwest

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The Episcopal Church of Christ the King

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

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West elevation, looking east

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BA-3272

The Chapel of Christ the King/
The Episcopal Church of Christ the King

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

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West portion of parcel, looking south toward
Church rectory.

4/5



CHRIST
THE KING
EPISCOPAL

Christ the King Church

ANGLICAN / EPISCOPAL



CHRIST IS RISEN !
HAPPY EASTER

SUNDAY 10 AM

BA-3272

The Chapel of Christ the King/
The Episcopal Church of Christ the King

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

B. Roberts

4/13/12

Signage on northwest of parcel, looking southwest

9/5